DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTELLIGENCE REFERENCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
DEC 3 1946

Out SIDE

0973
Z1092
no. 998

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

Balkan Section

SURVEY OF YUGOSLAV RELIEF AGENCIES

R & A No.998

12 August 1943

Copy no.____

CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
THE RED CROSS **Yugoslav Red Cross. Serbian Red Cross. Croatian Red Cross.**	1-9
COOPERATIVES	10-16
GROCERS, BAKERS, CLOTHIERS etc.	16-17
RELIEF AGENCIES IN MUNICIPALITIES, DISTRICTS AND COMMUNE	17-20
YUGOSLAV SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES	21-23
EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLIES ORGANIZATION	23-24
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION	24-27
POLITICAL LIBERATION General. Yugoslav Groups. The Ustashi. Croatian Nationalists. The Serb Government of "National Salvation". "Greater-Serbia" Group. Yugoslav Moslems. Slovene Nationalists and Clericals. The Montenegrin Extremists. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO). Yugoslav Officers in Exile. The Chetniks. The Partisans. Conclusion.	28-44
APPENDIX Red Cross Administration in 1940. Red Cross Administration in Croatian Banovian, 1940. Emergency Food Supplies Organization. Members of the Central Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia. Serbian Cooperatives' Leaders. Croatian Red Cross Society (additional information).	44a-58

CONFIDENTIAL

SURVEY OF YUGOSLAV
RELIEF AGENCIES

The Red Cross

The Red Cross organization exists throughout the country. In 1940 there were 1,508 committees and representatives with 131,836 senior members, and 3,744 school committees with 449,295 junior members. When the war broke out in 1939 the Red Cross assumed as its main task the preparation for war time emergency, and up to the time of German invasion of Yugoslavia considerable progress had been made along these lines. The Red Cross trained a considerable number of sanitation and "first aid" personnel to meet the military and civilian needs.

A branch of the organization existed in almost every large commune in Yugoslavia. In some it was very small -- in others fairly large. The Red Cross was organized according to provinces, districts, and communes, under control of the supreme Red Cross Committee representing the entire nation. The number of organizations, according to banovinas, was as follows:

Vardarska	Banovina	207	Organizations	15,507	members
Vrbaska	"	37	"	6,345	"
Drevska	"	305	"	13,757	"
Drinska	"	99	"	9,394	"
Dunavska	"	472	"	21,915	"

Zetska Banovina	63	Organizations	7,760 members
Moravska "	87	"	13,720 "
Primorska "	84	"	8,930 "
Sevska "	100	"	15,600 "
Belgrade Region	57	"	14,333 "
Total	1,511		127,243

The war time function of the Yugoslav Red Cross consisted of (a) aiding the sanitary service of the national army as an auxiliary organ in times of evacuation; transportation, hospitalization and nursing the sick and wounded of the national army; (b) aiding and participating actively in the organization and execution of the sanitary service for the protection of the population against air and gas attacks; (c) distributing help to prisoners of war and interned persons, and facilitating relations with the outside world, as well as the repatriation and hospitalization of sick or wounded enemy prisoners; (d) workin for the preservation and the amelioration of the national health; (e) aiding the unfortunate, particularly war orphens; (f) receiving the aid furnished by the Red Cross societies of other states, such as aid in case of war or other calamities; (g) working at the other tasks which the League of Red Cross Societies has adopted or will adopt for the purpose of achieving the common humanitarian purposes; and (h) rendering first aid and preparing the personnel in case of great calamities.

The Red Cross Society of Yugoslavia was under the protection of the King and the Queen. At the head of the Society was its President, who was also the supreme representative of the Yugoslav Red Cross. The President was appointed and relieved of his duties by the King on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The administration of the Society was shouldered by the Central Committee; the Regional (Banovinal) Committees; and the Cantonal Committees; the Municipal committees and communal officers; the Social Committees of the Red Cross Youth; and the General Assemblies. The committees of the Red Cross Society, except those of the service personnel, served voluntarily and were not paid, 1/

The Yugoslav Red Cross Society was an autonomous and privileged national society. It was recognized throughout Yugoslavia and thought of as an auxiliary organization of the army medical service in time of war. The Society was not subject to the payment of any government or public tax or charge on real property; it was exempted from the payment of taxes to the central government; it had the right to use the National Printing Office without charge upon authorization of the Minister of Public Instruction;

1. Members of the 1940 Administration are listed in the Appendix 1 & 2.

it was entitled to free use of the rooms needed for its offices in government buildings; it was entitled to exemption from postage on letters, money, and packages, and to the free use of government telegraph and telephone lines, in time of war or for first aid work; it was entitled, in time of peace, to the army freight rate on all shipments by railway or boat, and in time of war, to free transportation of medical supplies, and medical personnel of the Red Cross Societies of neutral countries which might come to the aid of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society; to free transit and transportation for medical shipments and the medical personnel of the Red Cross Societies of neutral countries which might come to the aid of the sick and wounded, but only upon previous authorization; to free transportation on railways and steamers under the control of the government for the members of committees and the service personnel of the Society when they are traveling on duty; to the importation free of duty of equipment which the Society purchases abroad for its use and which cannot be procured within the country. One whole week per year was devoted to publicizing the idea of the Red Cross, recruiting members, and collecting money, etc.

The Society, as an autonomous, humanitarian and privileged institution was placed under the protection and supervision of the public authorities. The supervision of the financial and material affairs of the society was insured by the General Accounting Office.

The collaboration of the Society with the Government was insured by a representative of each of the following Ministries: Army and Navy, Social Welfare and Public Health, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Interior. These sat as members of the Central Committees. In addition, one representative of the Army and two representatives of the regional public administration were ex-officio members of the regional committees.

The commandant of a local garrison, one representative of the sub-prefecture, one local physician, one representative of the teaching profession and one member of the municipal government were elected members of the municipal committees or ward committees. This collaboration was maintained in time of peace and in time of war.

A royal order regulated the work of the Society in time of war. This was drawn up at the recommendation of the Minister of War and Navy and in agreement with the ministers of Social Welfare and Public Health, Interior and Foreign Affairs, and after consultation with the Central Committee of the Society.

The Central Committee kept a register of all nurses in the country, so that it could call upon them for duty in case of need. The auxiliary and charitable personnel of the Red Cross included more than 12,000 persons of the Samaritan Corps for first aid work and about 6,000 assistant nurses.

Before the war, the Society had on hand medical supplies for the establishment of about thirty reserve hospitals, some of them in the field. These supplies were divided between the Central Committee and the regional committees.

The Society had about twenty automobile ambulances, which were assigned to the Red Cross stations for the transportation of sick and injured persons at Belgrade, Gustanj, Nish, Novi Sad, Petrovgrad, Sarajevo, and Split. The Red Cross had stations with automobile ambulances along the International Road (Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia) at Novi Sad, Belgrad, and Nish.

The greatest activity of the local committees was social work, which was carried on independently, but in collaboration with other welfare organizations and in particular with the communal authorities. Social work included founding of school lunchrooms, summer camps, assistance to unemployed persons, individual help, the fight against tuberculosis, etc.

Since Yugoslavia's collapse, the Yugoslav Red Cross organization has been divided among the various "successor" states. In Serbia, the international Red Cross has its representative at Belgrade in the person of Rudolf Voegeli, who was for some time Swiss Consul in Belgrade. A similar representation probably exists in Croatia at Zagreb.

Central Red Cross offices on Simina Ulica (street) in Belgrade were not destroyed during the Axis bombardment. The organization at the time of the invasion was headed by Mr. Marinkovich, an elderly gentleman, with no political affiliations. He is known in Red Cross circles in the United States and Geneva. He probably still directs the Red Cross, though the area in which his organization operates has shrunk territorially to the size of Nedich's Serbia. The International Red Cross considers the Serbian Red Cross a continuation of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

Both the Croat and the Serb Red Cross organizations are very active, and work not only in their respective areas, but (especially the Serb Red Cross) even send packages to Yugoslav prisoners abroad. The Slovene Red Cross (Rdeci Križ) at first cooperated with the Serbian, but later was absorbed into the Italian. The Bulgarian

and Hungarian Red Cross organizations were extended to the annexed Yugoslav territories.

The Serbian Red Cross has working committees in all districts. According to one report, the Serbian Red Cross,"thanks to the cooperation of the German Red Cross representative (Col. Vika) in Serbia", has been able to assure the delivery of 15,000 kilograms of codfish oil to Serbian children.[2] The chairman of the Serbian Red Cross is Dr. Peter Zec, who declared that up to August, 1942, the Serbian Red Cross had taken care of 100,000 orphans.[3]

The Croatian Government has communicated to the Federal Swiss Council its adhesion to the Conventions of Geneva. According to the provisions of these Conventions, the Federal Swiss Council must report this adhesion to all signatories of the said Conventions. The Croatian Red Cross, which "has been functioning in the spirit of these Conventions, and which has enjoyed de facto all privileges allowed to a Red Cross organization, will officially acquire by the decision of the Croatian Government, all the rights of an independent Red Cross unit."

In this connection it was stated in the official Croat newspaper that during February 1943, 9,372 parcels weighing 30,500 kilograms were forwarded to prisoners

2. State Department, April 4, 1943, Istanbul, Restricted
3. Magyar Nemzet, Budapest, August 22, 1942.

of war. The total number of parcels which have been forwarded to Germany and Italy by the Croatian Red Cross is 100,755.

The Croat Red Cross is under complete control of the puppet government.* Mr. Hocevah, active in the former Yugoslav Red Cross, remained the head of the new Croat Red Cross for a short period. His whereabouts now are not known. A new building was planned in August 1942, for the reception of wounded soldiers.[4]

The work of the Croat Red Cross has been gradually expanding. The Committees known to be active in distribution of the relief to "the needy population in regions devastated by the Partisans", are the following:[5]

Bosanska Dubica (Bosnia Provincial Committee
Derventa (Bosnia) " "
Rovna Gora (Croatia) " "
Tomislavgrad (Bosnia) " "
Tuzla (E. Bosnia) " "
Vrbovsko (Croatia) " "
Jajce (Bosnia) County Committee
Mostar (Herzegovina)" "
Sarajevo (Bosnia) " "
Travnik (Bosnia) " "

4. Magyar Nemzet, August 23, 1942.
5. American Consulate General, Istanbul, June 16, 1943
* For additional information on the Croat Red Cross, see Appendix No. 6.

Čajniče (E. Bosnia) District Committee
Foče (E. Bosnia) District "

Cooperatives

(See Appendix 4)

The cooperative movement was the largest organized economic and social movement in Yugoslavia. The two central cooperative institutions -- The Central Union of Co-operatives of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Agricultural Union of Cooperatives -- had about 8,800 cooperative societies. About a million families, that is to say about forty percent of the total population, were inscribed as members. The Central Union of Cooperatives, the largest of the central cooperative institutions, included eighty percent of all the cooperatives in the country.

The idea of cooperation had penetrated to all classes of Yugoslav society. There were in existence agricultural and craft cooperatives, cooperatives for state employees, cooperatives for employees of private firms, merchants' and workmen's cooperatives, cooperatives for members of the liberal professions, painters, and engineers. In recent years even the industrialists had been considering the

formation of certain forms of cooperatives.[6]

The Yugoslav cooperative movement penetrated into all the more important branches of Yugoslav economic, social, and cultural activity. Thus there existed many types of cooperatives and cooperative insurance companies, as well as cooperative printing presses, book-sellers, electric power plants, shaughterhouses and building societies. The progress of the consumers' and producers' cooperatives had been particularly marked in the course of the last few years.

The consumers' cooperatives ranked second in the point of number after the credit cooperatives. The producers' cooperatives included in the sphere of their activities all the more important branches of agriculture and craft production. Thus there existed: wheat, wine producers', wine-sellers', fruit-growers', oil pressers', market-gardeners', tobacco and opium producers', stock-breeders' and fishermen's cooperatives.[7]

From the cooperative point of view the Serbs stood in a slightly higher relative position that other Yugoslavs. Of about 7,300 cooperative societies, affiliated to the Union of Cooperatives, about 3,700 were associated with the four Serbian Unions and the balance with the Croatian,

6. The Anglo-American Review, July-October, 1936, pp. 73-81
7. Ibid

Slovene and mixed unions. In some of these Serbs also took part, as for example in the state employees' craft and agricultural cooperatives.

When Yugoslavia collapsed the Axis undertook to maintain and even extend the cooperative systems. Naturally they were filled with Axis agents, who use the cooperatives for the sole purpose of exacting as much as possible from the peasant for the maintenance of the "New Order". A series of new cooperatives thus sprang up, while the old cooperatives were branded by a different name and geared into the Axis economic system. But no matter what disorganization and decentralization may have been carried through by the Axis, the cooperatives remain basically the same as they were under Yugoslavia. Former cooperative buildings and other facilities have simply been incorporated into the Axis cooperatives. The peasant, for example, still goes to his traditional "Zadruga", which may have changed bosses but still remains on the same spot.

The Croats have two important Associations in the Zempro (the State Business Center for Agricultural Products) and the Agraria (Deutsche Zentral-Ein-und Verkaufsgenossenschaft m.b. H. in Osijek). These collaborate. The Zempro which hold the monopoly for cereal, maize and

agricultural products, was to give the Agraria the necessary authority to take deliveries for the State, and to purchase, store and accept delivery of surpluses in the area under its control, and, where the necessity arose, to requisition, with the assistance of the executive authorities, the products mentioned. 8/

In February 1943, Dr. Ante Pavelich, the Croat quisling, signed the articles of the Croatian Peasants' Corporation. The objective of the Corporation is to care for the general welfare of the peasants and their villagers. In reality, the Corporation has become a part of the Ustashi organization, which aims to induce the inhabitants of villages "to work in a spirit of cooperation toward the general improvement of villages from an economic and social point of view." From the organizational standpoint the highest authority of the Corporation is the Government Councillor, who is appointed by the Poglavnik (Pavelich) upon recommendation of the State Council. Next in authority come the Chief of District, the Dean (Stareshina) of the Community of villages and the Dean of the Village. The latter two offices are held by men who enjoy the confidence of their fellow-peasants and who are appointed and dismissed on the suggestion of the Chief of District.

8. Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien, July 26, 1942.

The duties of the village administration include the "care of the general interests of the village, the administration of its property, combatting anti-social tendencies in the village, and the care of the poor, the sick, widows and abandoned children". The administration of the village is obliged to collaborate with the schools, a matter almost indispensable in any welfare or relief work.

Every Croatian peasant is obliged to become a member of the Corporation. It is the duty of peasants to participate in the work of the Corporation in accordance to their personal capacities. The interpretation and application of the statutes of the Corporation are entrusted to the Government Councillor.

The Corporation depends upon the following sources for its financial requirements: regular subscriptions by members the amount of which is determined by decree; budgetary allotments by the State; voluntary contributions; funds from liquidated peasants' associations; and, income from movable and immovable property of the Corporation.

In Serbia the so-called Chambers of Agriculture have been brought together into a National Association of Chambers of Agriculture with headquarters in Belgrade which stands directly under the control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The following Chambers of Agriculture are

under the jurisdiction of the German Military Command in Serbia: Drina district (Veljevo); Danube district (Kragujevac); and Morava district (Nish).[9] Recently, however, there was a wholesale dismissal of top officials in the Administration Council of the Agricultural Bank, the General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, and in all other cooperatives in Serbia, which total about four thousand. The dismissal in itself is very significant for it indicates that the officials though absorbed by the Axis had never been converted into stooges. The dismissal of so many quasi-government officials exemplifies the problems which beset the Nedich Government in its quest for collaboration, and heralds an even tighter squeeze on the country's economy and reserves. According to a new Serb law any person appointed to a certain office is obliged to accept the appointment and fulfill his duties conscientiously.[10] Apparently a number of new cooperatives' officials were appointed in the spirit of this law.[11] The chairman of the Administrative Board of the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives is Mihailovich Avramovich. For a list of newly appointed cooperative officials see Appendix 5.

9. Neues Wiener Tageblatt, August 7, 1942.
10. Novo Vreme, May 5, 1943
11. State Department Despatch, Istanbul, June 24, 1943

In former Slovenia the production of fruit and vegetable crops has been established on a cooperative basis. The most important cooperatives are the South Styrian Agricultural Cooperatives (the "Raiffeisen"), and the Styrian Fruit and Vegetable Production Cooperative ("Suedost"). These have founded food preparing plants in Maribor, Celje, and Ptuj.[12] Former Yugoslav cooperatives, of which there were many, had been so deeply rooted in Slovene peasant's life that they will be easily revived. Indeed, as elsewhere in Yugoslavia, the cooperatives in Slovenia were simply taken over by the Axis andrreorganized according to fascist formulas.

Grocers, Bakers, Clothiers, etc.

These are organized in practically every city, but they, with the exception of few larger cities, are not powerful. Each city has its Zanatliisko Udruzhenye (Trade Association) and Trgovachko Udruzhenye (Merchants' Association). These associations can be of assistance in larger cities -- in smaller cities they are principally social organizations, and powerless. It is advisable, however, not to seek the assistance of trade and merchant associations unless it is imperative. This is based primarily on the fact that they are comprised preponderantly of small merchants and tradesmen and that there

12. Donauzeitung, 29 July 1942.

would result considerable local rivalry, and speculation. One should also beware of bankers. The large clothing and food producing firms, of which there is only a limited number, may be enlisted to supply goods which would otherwise have to be sent from the United States.

Relief Agencies in Municipalities, Districts and Communes

In spite of the Axis partition of Yugoslavia, the Municipalities and communes have for the most part remained intact. New governmental machinery suitable for the Axis regimes has been introduced, but the old traditional institutions of government have remained basic. Larger Municipalities and communes had among other duties those of relief and charity. Frequently, as in the poverty-stricken south and southwest, they served as food distributing agencies of the government. As a rule this method worked satisfactorily, because most of the municipal and communal officials were cooperative. The Axis authorities have no doubt filled the local governments with their sympathizers who will disappear as the Axis troops retreat. A good many of the lesser Yugoslav officials were retained by the Axis, and these will probably remain in office until the occupation authorities come into full control.

The town hall (generally referred to as "Opshtina" or "Opshtinski Ured" or "Gradsha Uprava") is the heart of the municipal and communal life. The food and relief distribution is usually centered in it, but distribution could also be made at several other places in the locality. Assistance from the people can be counted on.

The larger Yugoslav cities are frequently the provincial or district capitals and therefore have many municipal, district and provincial organs that may be used for distribution of relief: poor people's homes, police and gendarmerie stations, provincial and district government quarters and schools.

The schools are probably the most convenient and best centers for food and relief distribution. Every municipality and practically each commune has a public school. The larger municipalities, of course, have many schools. With the aid of the faculty and the pupils relief could be equitably distributed and could reach the most distant villages. The association of teachers (Uchitelysko Udruzhenye Kralyevine Yugoslaviye) was a powerful organization in Yugoslavia and could easily be restored.

There are three main and several minor religious groups in Yugoslavia. Each of these has its own organization. Churches and mosques, next to schools, are

probably the best centers for distribution of relief. Schools are more useful because they have no religious exclusiveness.

Teachers and clergymen are not only the most educated of the local population, but are also the cultural and social leaders in their community. On the whole, the clergy can be relied on to assist in relief distribution. Some of the Catholic clergy, especially the Croatian, supported the "Ustashi" regime and took part in the persecution of the Serbs. Animosity between the Catholic clergy and the Orthodox population may be encountered in the "mixed" Serbo-Croat areas of western Herzegovina and Bosnia, and south Croatia. The same may be true of some Bosnian and Herzegovinian "mixed" Moslem and Serb communities, especially those where the Moslems supported the Ustashi. The Orthodox Church dignitaries (many of whom have opposed the Axis, either passively or actively with the guerrillas), can be more heavily relied on for assistance than either the Catholics or the Moslems.

The three larger religious groups -- Orthodox, Mohammedan and Catholic -- have their administrative divisions, which embrace even the minutest communities. The administrative units generally coincide with the provinces, districts and communities of the civil administration.

Consequently the ecclesiastical administrative machinery (courts, priests' homes, parish offices, etc.) can be used as distribution centers simultaneously with the schools. Together they should adequately meet relief needs.

Hospitals, sanatoria and hygenic institutes can also be used as centers for distribution of relief. Some of the forenamed are of relatively recent origin; they are spacious and fairly adequately equipped. Medical care however, was always lacking especially in rural areas. Indeed, most of the doctors cared for the urban population, 10-15 % of the total population of the country. The hospitals, sanatoria, and hygenic institutes can serve only as auxiliary, rather than exclusive centers of distribution.

There existed in Yugoslavia associations of doctors (Udruzhenye Yugoslovenskih Leditsinara), lawyers (Advokatska Komora), and professors (Yugoslovensko Udruzhenye). But these were pretty much dispersed after the Yugoslav military collapse; many leading doctors, lawyers and teachers either joined the guerrillas, or were put under Axis surveillance. A list of the influential doctors, jurists, and professors who are pro-Allies and enjoy high prestige among the Yugoslavs is available at the Offices of Strategic Services.

Yugoslav Social Welfare Agencies

Social security for workers was provided in Yugoslavia through the Central Institute for the Insurance of Workers (Suzor). The head-office of this organization was in Zagreb, and it had twenty-four district branches and numerour registration offices. It was an autonomous corporation at the head of which was a committee made up of workers and employers. "Through these institutions the sick worker received free medical advice and medicines, and money for his maintenance during the period of illness. In the case of death a sum was paid to his family, while in the case of permanent injury a pension was paid up to 70 years duration".[13]

The Labor Exchange dealt primarily with the regulation of supply and demand on the domestic labor market and subsistence granted to workmen during the period of unemployment. The central office of this organization was at Belgrade and was subdivided into six associate exchanges and a large number of local branches.

The Labor Inspectorate was founded for the supervision of hygienic conditions and measures of prevention in individual enterprises.

The Workers Chamber (Radnichka Komora) concerned itself with the social, educational and economic interests

13. Yugoslavia: An Economic Survey. 16

of the workmen. It was composed entirely of workers' representatives elected by the workers themselves.

The problems of health had been tackled in a fairly serious manner. The Central Hygienic Institute in Belgrade had branches in the principal cities of every Banovina. The School of National Health was founded in Zagreb as a supplementary organ to the Institution. The organs of the Hygienic Institute are the "Health Homes" in many districts and the "Health Stations". All these had the necessary equipment for the care of children and for the prevention and suppression of epidemics and diseases common among the people (tuberculosis, venereal diseases, trachoma, malaria, etc.)

Many Health Cooperatives existed in Yugoslavia, working in close cooperation with the various social and medical institutions. On the eve of the war there were about eighty such cooperatives, especially in the districts where hygienic knowledge was lacking. Their principal work consisted of the improvement of sanitation in the villages, the boring of new and hygienic wells, the control of rubbish, etc. The cooperatives also gave assistance to their members when sick and provided the necessary medicine.

All invalids were classified according to the seriousness of their disability and were assisted on this basis.

Two social relief organizations which have been reported active in puppet Croatia are Pomoch (Relief) and Karitas. These allegedly distributed large quantities of food and money to needy in areas that saw constant warfare between the Axis and the Yugoslav Partisans.[14]

Emergency Food Supplies Organization 1939-41

Soon after the outbreak of the European War in 1939, a law was passed in Yugoslavia, regulating the matters of food and supply. The law applied to all Yugoslavia except the Croatian Banovina, which had its own autonomous system to meet the war food crisis.

The law had the following aims: to normalize the food supplies by stabilization of prices, to extend agricultural production, and to correct the distribution of food, especially in the less productive areas. During the war the Food and Supply Directorate was to cooperate with military authorities with the aim of feeding both the civil and military population.

The central offices at Belgrade and the branches in all district capitals cooperated with the communal, agricultural and health officials. Preliminary steps were carried through soon after the law was passed: prices for agricultural products were stabilized, the production was intensified, and markets normalized.

14. Nova Hrvatska, 9 April 1943.

The program of the organization included creation of stocks of reserves in small and large grain elevators. Large elevators were built at Petrovgrad (Banat), Vrsac (Banat), Smederevo (Serbia), Bijeljina (Bosnia), Podgorica (Montenegro), Berane (Montenegro) and Čačak (Serbia). Small elevators for food stocks were built primarily in the less productive regions. There were 166 of these, almost in every district of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, South Serbia, Eastern and Western Serbia. The food was bought in the fertile regions and sent to poorer areas where it was sold at cost. The transportation included ocean and river navigation, railways and autobuses. Fifteen 1½ ton trucks were in the service of the organization. The Emergency Food Supplies Organization has continued to exist under Axis control and could be very useful under an Allied occupation. It had existed long enough to become a part of the peasant's daily life (From the fall of 1939 to March, 1941). 15/

Refugee Organization

After the Axis partition of Yugoslavia many were forced to flee from one region to another. All post-war Yugoslav settlers in territories given to Bulgaria and Hungary were forced to leave. The Serbs of Bosnia-

15. List of high officials connected with this organization are given in the Appendix No. 3.

Herzegovina were attacked by the Ustashi, encouraged by the rulers of the puppet Croatian State, and many therefore sought refuge in Serbia. Many thousands of the Slovenes were shipped by the Germans out of Slovenia to Serbia. Thousands of others sought refuge from the zones of guerrilla activity. There are several refugee camps in the so-called "Independent State of Croatia", cared for by the various relief associations. It is believed that in Serbia there are two to three hundred thousand refugees, cared for by the puppet Serbian State, which has special governmental machinery for handling refugee problems. On one or two occasions refugee children were sent to Switzerland for several months of recuperation.

There are camps for refugees all over Croatia. The refugees comprise mostly peasants forced to flee from the Bosnian and Herzegovinian areas affected by the Axis guerrilla war. As certain areas had been recently taken away from the guerrillas, there has been a gradual migration to the restored homes and villages. Various local and state organizations assisted the refugees.

Institutions which have cooperated in this matter are the Archbishop of Zagreb, the office of the Reis-ul-Ulema (Moslem religious head) of Sarajevo, and various committees of the Croatian Red Cross. They have cared

for thousands of children and orphans. The General Direction for Public Health, doctors and Catholic nuns have cooperated.

At the end of 1941 there were 77 social assistance institutions in Croatia. During 1942, 55 new institutions were established. The 122 childrens institutions which were in cooperation at the end of 1942 cared for 71,427 children; the Archbishopric of Zagreb sheltered 5,123 children; and the office of Reis-ul-Ulema cared for 1,500.[16/]

In Belgrade there is the general office of the Presidency of General Nedich's Government, which is a section of a particular division of the government, and deals with the collection of information respecting massacres. For the task of caring for these people the Ministry of Social Welfare has created a special department, which, in cooperation with private initiative, has met with considerable success. This department registers the refugees and missing persons of the Serbian race.

The former director of the Bata Shoe Factory (Maksimovic) "had shown great energy and devotion in the direction of the Commissariat for Refugees". The

16. Nova Hrvatska, March 11, 1943

Serbian Patriarchate also maintains a similar service, a work being done through Serbian priests.[17]

The so-called General Nedich Fund has passed eleven million dinars and is to be used for financial assistance to refugees, war orphans and people in distress.[18]

It is admitted that the sanitary service of the Serbian Office for Refugees experienced great difficulties during the course of last year and the beginning of this year. This is due to the prevalence of various infectious diseases. The problems involved in this regard were proper provisioning and the hygienic care of refugees' children, with particular emphasis on tuberculosis and scurvy. These conditions were said to have been improved in 1943.[19]

17. State Dept., 25 Nov. 1943, Istanbul.
18. American Consul General, 2 June 1943
19. American Consul General, Istanbul, 16 June 1943; Novo Vreme, 1 June 1943.

POLITICAL SITUATION

In few countries is the political situation as complex as in Yugoslavia. There are numerous political groupings in the country and among the refugees. Some favor programs of extreme nationalism, others a national clerical program and still others Yugoslav programs. But in spite of these groupings there are certain definite facts regarding Yugoslavia which must be borne in mind by those interested in post-war administration of the country:

(a) the majority of the population wants Yugoslavia restored, although differences exist as to the kind of state it should be;

(b) a great majority of the inhabitants are pro-Allied. They are traditionally pro-Russian, pro-United States and pro-French. The courageous stand against the Axis has won the British many Yugoslav friends;

(c) The Serb-Orthodox element comprises the largest religious group (48% of the total population), while the Roman Catholics (the Croats and Slovenes) number 37% of the population, and the Yugoslav Moslems 11%.

There are approximately 7.5 million Serbs as compared to about 4 million Croats, 1.2 million Slovenes, 1.5 million Yugoslav Moslems, and about 2 million of minorities comprising Albanians, Germans, Magyars, Rumanians, and others.

General

Yugoslavia between the two World Wars witnessed the growth of Croatian and Slovenian nationalism. Croats and Slovenes enjoyed in Yugoslavia more freedom than they had for many centuries. The attempt by the Central Government to centralize Yugoslav administration (especially after 1929) resulted in the reawakening of particularistic and nationalistic feelings. The Serbian nationalism, having reached its greatest height in the realization of Yugoslavia, lost strength during this period. The old Serb nationalist politicians regarded Yugoslavia as equivalent to "Greater Serbia", and so they were willing to be Yugoslavs. The recent growth of a so-called "Greater Serbia" movement, which has support in the Yugoslav diplomatic circles and from some Yugoslav Cabinet members, is due to Serb disappointment in Yugoslavia's military tragedy and anger at the so-called Croat "betrayal". It is buttressed, of course, by the fact that both Chetnik and Partisan guerrillas are preponderantly Serbian. Thus in Yugoslavia one encounters at least four nationalisms: Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Macedonian. Yugoslavism on the other hand has attracted those Serbs, Croats and Slovenes who are willing to forgo their own nationalisms to accept a common one.

Other Yugoslavs (Macedonians) and Yugoslav Moslems and Jews, for practical and realistic reasons, generally stand behind Yugoslavia.

To summarize: (a) to a majority of Yugoslavs their separate nationalisms are not incompatible with Yugoslavism; they either want a federated Yugoslavia which would comprise separate national entities (Serb, Croat, Slovene, etc.) or a centralized Yugoslavia which would abolish all national demarcations.

(b) to some Yugoslavs their separate nationalisms are incompatible with Yugoslavia; they thus want an Independent Croatia, a separate "Greater-Serbia", etc.

One way to determine the nationality of a Yugoslav citizen without inquiring from the person himself is by acquaintance with the dialect and the language he speaks (ekavski, ikavski, ijekavski); knowledge of the area from which the person comes; and the religion to which he belongs.

Most of the Yugoslavs (Serbians and Croatians) and Yugoslav minorities speak the Serbo-Croatian language. The Slovenes speak the Slovene language. The Serbs and Croats though speaking the same language differ in that the Serbs write in cyrillic and the Croatians in latin alphabet. Slovene is also written in latin alphabet and

is slightly different from Serbo-Croatian. The Serbs in Serbia proper and the Vojvodina (Banat, Bachka and Srem) speak "Ekavski" dialect (they say belo for white, etc.) The Serbs in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia and Croatia, use "iyekavski" dialect (they say bivelo for white, etc.). The same dialect is used by almost all the Croats. In parts of western Herzegovina "ikavski" is spoken (they say bilo for white etc.)

To summarize: practically every younger Yugoslav can use both the cyrillic and the latin alphabets. The former is used preponderantly in Serbia, Montenegro, Eastern Bosnia and Eastern Herzegovina. In Vojvodina, W. Bosnia, W. Herzegovina and along the southern Adriatic Coast, both cyrillic and latin alphabets are used almost equally. In Croatia, Dalmatia and Slovenia, the latin alphabet is used preeminently. Official Yugoslav publications and institutions used both alphabets; if one issue of an official publication appears in the cyrillic, the next issue is likely to be in the latin alphabet; the railway stations and postal stamps have inscriptions in both alphabets.

Areas inhabited by the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, etc. Except for the southern-most part of Yugoslavia and certain sections in W. Bosnia, where the population is

mixed (Macedonian, Albania, Moslem, Serb, etc), the Serbs are almost the sole inhabitants of the eastern half of Yugoslavia; the central areas -- W. Bosnia, W. Herzegovina, W. Slavonia, and even central Croatia (Ogulin, Otochats, etc.) are mixed Serb and Croat areas, with considerable Yugoslav Moslem population; the Croats are definitely predominant in Dalmatia and Croatia; the Slovenes live almost exclusively in what was known as Slovenia (or Dravska Banovina). Magyar and German minorities are distributed along the northern borders, Rumanian along the north-western border and Albanian along the southern borders. There are only a few Italians along the Adriatic Coast.

Eastern Yugoslavia with the exception of southernmost Serbia and parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is almost solidly Serbian-Orthodox. W. Bosnia is mixed Serb-Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Moslem area. Slovenia, Croatia (except the regions around Ogulin), Slovenia and Dalmatia is almost exclusively Roman Catholic. In Slovenia and N. Croatia there are hardly any Serb-Orthodox or Moslem inhabitants.

Yugoslav Groups

1. The Ustashi. There are in Yugoslavia several collaborationist, quisling and pro-Axis movements. The aims of the Croatian Ustashi (followers of the Quisling Pavelich) of the supporters of the Serbian puppet, and of the Montenegrin separatists are conflicting; fundamentally they are all fascist movements. Most powerful of the native movements is the Croat Ustashi. Unless completely disorganized, they alone will probably resist an Allied invasion.

"Independent" Croatia is the only Yugoslav puppet that enjoys a status of a separate country. Though badly organized, it has complete central and local government machinery, and even has diplomatic representation in friendly countries. The present Croatian state was not created as a result of popular demand; it was imposed on the Croats by the Axis, and the ruling Ustashi (the Croat fascist group) were trained and financed abroad -- by Italy and Germany. The Ustashi represent the most extreme Croat nationalist group. They consider the Serbs racially inferior, and in order to create "Greater-Croatia" they claim large portions of purely Serbian territory. Because they lacked popular support, they failed to establish control over the large territories allotted to them. Indeed, the most intensive guerrilla activity centered on the territory of newly

created Croatia, and large parts of the state were for months under guerrilla control. A recent combined offensive of Croat-Italian-German and Bulgarian troops has pushed the guerrillas out of many Croat areas. The puppet government, however, is so powerless that at any moment a German protectorate may be proclaimed.

2. Croatian Nationalists. This group has been advocating a separate Croatian state, which would include about the same territory as thepresent puppet Croatia. In other words, it would include certain purely Serbian areas. The Croat nationalists are closer to the Pavelich regime than to any other form of government. They look down on Serbs and consider them entirely different from the Croats. To them the Serbs are primitive, backward and oriental, while the Croats are cultured and refined. The fact that Serbs comprise about 35 percent of the Partisan and Chetnik forces is, according to them, the sign of backwardness.

Summary: The enlistment of this group would probably provoke great dissatisfaction in Yugoslav and Serb circles. Though relatively small, the Croat nationalists have many sympathizers in the United States. Many Ustashi supporters hide behind this movement. Among

the leading Croat nationalists in the United States is the former Zagreb University professor of sociology, Dr. Dinko Tomasich.

3. The Serb Government of "National Salvation". This is the so-called Serbian puppet administration headed by the former Yugoslav Minister of War, General Milan Nedich. Its main supporters are close collaborators of Milan Stoyadinovich (now a British prisoner) and Dimitriye Lyotich (leader of the former Yugoslav fascist party and at the head of the Serbian fascist movement). General Nedich had been identified with the small group of pro-German officers in the Yugoslav Army. Like Petain, he fought the Germans, and after the military collapse of his army, became their collaborator. The Yugoslav government in Exile has put Nedich on its "List of the War Criminals."

Summary: The Serb puppet administration enjoys very little freedom. It is subordinated directly to the German Military occupation Command. The country is occupied by the Bulgarian and German troops so thoroughly that this, the most politically conscious area, has been fairly well protected from the guerrilla attacks. Here, however, the native population, and many minor officials and Nedich's officers will join the Allies.

4. "Greater-Serbia" group. This is a group of nationalist Serbs who advocate a Great Serbia, which would completely ignore the Croats and Slovenes, and would embrace many purely Croat districts. The "Greater Serbia" group is supported by the Serb National Federation and by Serb National Defense Council in the United States. It is also supported by many Yugoslav diplomatic representatives (especially the Washington Embassy), and even within the circles of the present Yugoslav Government in London.

Summary: Collaboration solely with this group will antagonize the Croats and good Yugoslavs. Their assistance can be enlisted, but only if properly balanced by more acceptable Yugoslavs. Leaders of the Greater Serbia movement should not be given prominent and influential position. Greater Serbs would be inclined to discriminate against the Croats and Moslems.

5. Yugoslav Moslems. Mosmems are not represented in the present Yugoslav Government. Their leader Dzhafer Kulenovich, true to traditional Moslem olicy of opportunism, joined the Croat Ustashi as soon as Yugoslavia collapsed. As a result many of his followers participated in the slaughter of the Serbs. Few democratic Moslems joined the Partisans and the Chetniks and fought the Axis.

Summary: It would be extremely detrimental to enlist pro-Axis Moslems. Whenever possible the assistance of pro-Allied and Yugoslav thinking Moslems should be enlisted. The Moslem religious head (Reis-ul-ulema) has been also cooperating with the Axis.

b. Slovene nationalists and clericals. The invading armies will, unless the Partisan-Chetnik rapprochement soon takes place, run into difficulty in Slovenia. There exist two sharply divided movements:

(1) followers of the Slovene Clerical Party, which is represented in the Yugoslav government-in-exile (Miho Krek), has been supporting Mihailovich, and the so-called Slovene village guards, which were organized by Italian Military authorities and allegedly have nothing in common with the Italian political organization. The Slovene village guards, however, were organized for the purpose of fighting the Partisans.

(2) The followers of the Partisans, a group which has distinguished itself by constantly harrying the Italians and Germans, and which has caused the Axis considerable losses in materiel and men. This group has its representative in the Yugoslav Government (Prof. Boris Furlan). Only a handful of Slovene clerics supports the the Partisans, and these are declared outcasts by the Slovene Church.

There are also a number of outright quislings in Slovenia -- few minor officials and city mayors.

Summary: Both the nationalist (and clerical) as well as the Partisan followers should be enlisted in distributing relief, but neither should be favored. The Slovene Clerical Party, represented in the Yugoslav government, is already seeking sole control in post-war politics and rehabilitation. It would be a grave misteke if they succeed in winning the Allies over to their views. The Partisans, whom they brand as communists and gangsters, were de facto the only fighting group in Slovenia.

7. The Montenegrin Extremists. This is the group who had earlier opposed the unification with the Serbs and other Yugoslavs. They are Montenegrin royalists, who because of dynastic relationship (Victor Emanuel married the daughter of the last Montenegrin King) found Italians their natural allies. The latter capitalized on this feeling and created a puppet government in Montenegro which has been maintained by force. The leaders of the Montenegrin extremists are Sekula Drlyevich, who several months ago fled to Italy, Krsto Popovich and Djukanovich. The Montenegrins have also guards of their own who assisted Italians in guerrilla campaigns.

Summary: Only loyal Yugoslav and guerrilla adherents should be enlisted for assistance, and under no condition should the handful of separatists be tolerated. Unless the situation properly handled, the Montenegrins will take the law into their own hands.

8. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO). This organization was financed by the Axis, especially Italy, and used for the purpose of creating chaos in Yugoslavia. Bulgaria used it and assisted it for the purpose of advancing its claims on Yugoslav Macedonia. Germany and Hungary supplied it with money. The assassin of King Alexander in 1934 was its member.

This movement was resented by many honest Macedonians, who desired a free Macedonia in a free Yugoslavia, or free Balkans. The latter are at present collaborating with other anti-fascist groups in Yugoslavia, while IMRO, having lost much prestige, remains pro-fascist. Since the Axis aims of destroying Yugoslavia were realized they allegedly no longer full heartedly support the IMRO. It would be extremely unwise to seek assistance from the IMRO followers who are resented by all loyal Yugoslavs. They should be considered quislings. Democratic Macedonians, however, should not be confused with the fascist IMRO followers.

9. Yugoslav officers in exile. They have been constantly divided by personal and political rivalries. One group favors the present government -- another General Dushan Simovich, coup d'etat fame. A good many of the officers have Greater Serbia rather than Yugoslav views. Among the former especially stand out the following: Majors Z Knezhevich, Rozdjalovski and Vohoshka, who were members of the notorious Military Cabinet, recently abolished under British pressure; Col. Savich and Major Z. Radoychich.

"Greater-Serbia" officers can be enlisted for assistance, but should not be given prominent places where they may discriminate against Croats, Slovenes and good Yugoslavs.

10. The Chetniks. The Yugoslav Army (or, the Chetniks), under the leadership of General Drazha Mihailovich is being propagandized as the official Yugoslav Army, and as such was fully recognized by the Allies. It is not to be confused with Pechanats' pro-Axis Chetniks. Mihailovich is Minister of War in the present Yugoslav Government. He has come to symbolize nationalistic Yugoslavia as presented by the exiled government. The opposition considers him the defender of the government in exile, whose purpose is to seize control of Yugoslavia, at the propitious moment,

for the government. He has also been accused of collaborating with the Italians, and in fact some of his units have done so.

Mihailovich was instructed by his government to wait, save his forces, and extend his organization. This has proved disastrous for the general for (1) the bulk of his rank and file joined the Partisans; (2) a host of his former associates and co-workers went to the enemy; and (3) many people took a complete passive attitude toward the whole situation. When an Allied invasion comes, the Yugoslav Government insists, Mihailovich will be instructed to strike with all his forces and give the Allies the greatest possible assistance. In fact, the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile wants him to gather a police army strong enough to secure the Government's return to the country. Thus far he has been carrying out casual sabotage and destruction of vital military points with the least possible sacrifice in blood. But, on several occasions he has fought other Yugoslav guerrillas (The Partisans), which is indicative of the serious political difference and rivalry for domination of the Yugoslav political situation.

Guerrilla units must be urged in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Government is being inclined to recommend that course. The USSR supports the Partisans. The British

have recently established liaison also with the Partisans and have declared their intention of aiding them. On legalistic grounds the U.S. still considers the Chetniks the guerrilla army of Yugoslavia. Sole cooperation with the Chetniks would bring wave of disatisfaction among the fighting Yugoslavs, the Partisans, and probably in the USSR. The Chetnik-Partisan feud is so deeply rooted that it would be a serious blunder to ignore the Partisans.

11. The Partisans. Although the Partisan leadership (Tito, Nadj, Peyada) includes some Communists, they represent all Yugoslav political factions, especially those of the former opposition parties. The Communist party was forbidden in Yugoslavia since early twenties.

At the Partisan National Assembly, held several months ago in Bosnian city Bihach, an Executive Committee was named, headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar.

The Partisans have implemented the tactics of striking at the enemy continuously and drawing in Axis troops, so as to relieve pressure on Russia and other Allied fronts. That explains their extra-ordinary activity in recent months. While cautious at first, they have recently become open critics of the government in exile. The Government has on the other hand been doing everything to undermine Partisan prestige abroad and even claiming

Partisan victories as those of the Chetniks.

Under British and Soviet pressure it is hoped that official Yugoslav policy regarding the Partisans will soon change. In one of his recent speeches, King Peter acclaimed all fighting guerrillas. If the guerrilla conflict in Yugoslavia is not patched up the Allies will lose a lot of invaluable assistance. The Partisan assistance should be enlisted at least on equal footing with the Chetniks.

Conclusion:

A majority of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are Yugoslavs; they may only differ in the type of Yugoslavia they desire. Some want a federalized -- others a centralized Yugoslavia. Almost all of those who support Yugoslavia can be relied on in distribution of relief. That should be the basis of all operations, even though the name, Yugoslavia is a convenient scapegoat for those who may have worked against its restoration.

To operate from the Yugoslav point of view means to neutralize the nationalistic rivalry. Yugoslavia should represent all its people equally, not only Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, but also the Yugoslav Moslems and the Minorities.

Among the outstanding Yugoslavs is the Croat Peasant Party leader, Vlatko Machek, who is under Nazi surveillance, and who is supported by larger number of Croats and former Yugoslav officials. There is also a large number of Yugoslav officers, former Cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, and high local officials whose services can be enlisted. The same is true of church dignitaries, professors, teachers, and scientific and professional men. Finally, the Yugoslav government-in-exile, under Allied supervision, can also be of great assistance. Outstanding men of Yugoslav extraction in the United States can also be enlisted, but particular attention should be paid not to favor any one political or nationalist group.

 CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

No. 1

Red Cross Administration in 1940 [20]

1. Central Committee:

Princess Olga, President

Djaja, Dr. Ivan, First Vice-President, Univsesity Professor.

Krejci, Dr. Viljem, Second Vice President, Ljubljana lawyer.

Marinkovic, M. Mirko, Director, retired colonel

Members of the Central Committee:

Blagojevic, Nikola, merchant

Gavrilovic, Dr. Stojan, Chief of Section, Ministry of Foreign affairs.

Gencic, Dr. Lazar, colonel (insanitation) Foreign Affairs on pension.

Gogich, Malvina, directoress in the Ministry of Education.

Dimitriyevic, Dr. Milan, general (in sanitation) on pension.

Zikic, Petar, colonel (invalid) on pension.

Ivanic, Dr. Stevan, director in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health.

Kojen, Dr. Leon, university professor, director in the State Hospital.

Lazarevic, Vasa, director in the Ministry of the Interior, retired.

Perovic, Vjera, wife of the Regent.

Ribar, Andrija, gymnasium director.

20. Glasnik Drustva Crvonog Krsta, Belgrade: 1940.

Ruvidic, Zarko, surgeon-general, in the Ministry of War and Navy.

Smiljanic, Milivoje, architect.

Spasic, Nastasije, president of the "Princess Ljubica".

Stojanovic, Aleksandar, general of division, assistant in the Ministry of War and Navy.

Skarje, Ivan, councillor of state.

Vidic, Dr. Fran, councillor in chief, retired (from Kamnik, Slovenia).

Nenadovic, Dr. Yovan, from Novi Sad.

Frank, Franjo, pharmacist, from Osijek.

Presidents of the Regional Committees

Vardarska Banovina:		Metropolitan Josif (Skoplje)
Vrbaska	"	: Vujicic, Dr. Gavrilo (Banja Luka)
Bravska	"	: Fetih, Dr. Oton, lawyer
Drinska	"	: Pavicic, Dr. Ivan, lawyer (Sarajevo)
Dunavska	"	: Dundjerski, Dora, lady of honor at the Royal Court.
Zetska	"	: Bishop Joanikije
Moravska	"	: Capulovic, Petar, colonel of infantry
Croatian	"	: Macek, Marija, widow of a gymnasium director.
Belgrade District:		Popovic, Dr. Seva, general (in sanitation), retired.

2. Central Supervising Committee

President: Pesic, Stevan, general.

Members:

Djuric, Velimir, director of the State Sugar Refinery.

Lazarevich, Stojan, inspector of the Court of accounts, retired.

Alic, Dr. Ljubisa, director of Institute for advancement of industry and trades.

Pavlovic, Mirko, merchant.

Baljic, Salih, former deputy (Mostar).

Joksimovic, Dr. Hranislav, municipal physician, Skoplje.

No. 2

Red Cross Administration in Croatian Banovina, 1940 [21]

Macek, Marija, President, widow of a gymnasium director.

Bacac, Ivan, First Vice-President, member of the Court of the Seven.

Ferich, Marin, Second Vice-President, president of the Split Chamber of Commerce.

Members:

Dolenc, August, president of the Chamber of Trade, Zagreb.

Cepulic, Dr. Vladimir, professor.

Katacic, Dr. Vladimir, director in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health.

Kreljevic, Dr. Milan, director of section for National Health School.

Marinic, Franjo, school principal.

Nikolic, Dr. Stevan, surgeon.

Rozic, Dr. Ferdo, canon.

Smoljan, Dr. Barisa, Cabinet Minister.

Schreiner, Armin, industrialist.

Prpic, Krista, wife of an industrialist.

Vidali, Vera, wife of legal councillor.

Vilder, Hermina, wife of a senator.

21. Glasnik Drustva Crvenog Krsta, Belgrade: 1940, p. 243.

Supervisory Board

Balenovic, Vid, Pretsjednik, professor,

Members:

Doic, Hugo

Dragic, Milan, bank clerk.

Duzner, Viktor, printer.

Benesic, Julije, associated with the Croatian Opera.

Uzelac, Dr. Pro opije, district physician, Osijek.

Vidoni, Josip, builder.

No. 3

Emergency Food Supplies
Organization, 1939-41

Cosic, Dr. Dragomir, studied in America. About 40 years of age.

Mitrakovic, Milenko, about 30 years of age.

Vujacic, Marko, former senator. About 50 years of age.

Cetkovic, Jovan, headed the organization of supplies in Montenegro, and was an Inspector of the Organization.

Krusevac, Todor, former editor of Pregled, a monthly review published in Sarajevo.

Perlin, Djoka, member of the Cooperative Alliance (Zadruzni Savez).

Filipovich, Milenko, University of Skoplje professor; representative in Montenegro.

Ceronic, Stojan, former editor of Slobodna Rec; representative in Montenegro.

Gajic, Vaso, gymnasium professor; representative in Herzegovina.

Trklja, Lazar, former secretary of Agrarian Alliance; representative in Belgrade.

Cubrilovic, Vaso, University of Belgrade professor, representative in Belgrade.

Petkovic, Dragoljub, representative in Pirot, East Serbia.

Jovcic, M., representative in Uzice, West Serbia.

Stavljanin, Boro representative in Cacak, West Serbia.

Kostic, lawyer, representative in Leskovac, Serbia.

Jankovic, Mitar, representative at Belgrade.

Biser, Adem, a Moslem; representative at Sarajevo.

Bojovic, Mihajlo, representative at Banja Luka; a Montenegrin.

No. 4

Members of the Central Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia [22]

1. Chief Union of Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives, (Glavni savez srpskih zemljoradnickih zadruga), Belgrade (Serbia). It had 3,316 Cooperatives with 225,000 members. 1096 were Credit and 1,633 purchasing cooperatives. The Union of Health Cooperatives of Belgrade was its member.

2. The Cooperative Union (Zadruzna zveza) of Lyubljana (Slovenia) had 703 cooperatives with 140,617 members. Most of the cooperatives were credit cooperatives (336). Purchasing cooperatives (92) were next largest. The Cooperative Union had its Cooperative Agraria Bank.

3. Central Union of Croatian Peasant Cooperatives (Sredisnji savez hrvatskih seljackih zadruga), Zagreb (Croatia) had 422 cooperatives with 60,294 members. Credit cooperatives were largest in number (316). This union had a bank -- the Croatian Peasant Cooperative Bank.

4. The Cooperative Union (Zadruzni Savez), Split (Dalmatia) had 267 cooperatives, of which 94 were credit cooperatives. The Union had 23,880 members, and its own bank -- the Cooperative Bank, Split. After Credit, Fishing (61) cooperatives were the largest in number.

22. Annuaire ststistique, 1937, (Belgrade: 1938) pp. 250-261.

5. Union of Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives, (Savez srpskih zemljoradnickih zadruga) Sarajevo (Bosnia), had 172 credit cooperatives with 12,615 members. The Union had its own bank -- The Serbian Cooperative Bank, Sarajevo.

6. Union of Croatian Peasant Cooperatives for Bosnia-Herzegovina, (Savez hrvatskih seljackih zadruga) Sarajevo (Bosnia), had 69 cooperatives (of which 60 were Credit Cooperatives) with about 5,894 members. To this union was joined (in 1921) the Union of Croatian Craft Cooperatives for Bosnia and Herzegovina at Sarajevo, numbering 4,305 members.

7. Union of Slovenian Cooperatives, (Zveza Slovenskih zadrug), Lyubljana (Slovenia), numbered 378 cooperatives with 91,000 members. Credit cooperatives (336) were largest in number. Transactions in goods were transferred from the Union to a special cooperative institution: The Central Agrarian Economic Cooperative, Ljubljana.

8. Union of Purchasing Cooperatives of State Officials (Savez nabavlijackih zadruga drzavnih sluzbenika), Belgrade, had 304 cooperatives and 153,427 members.

9. General Union of Craft Cooperatives (Glavni savez zanatskih zadruga), Belgrade, had 159 cooperatives with 8,374 members. Largest number of cooperatives were credit cooperatives (98).

10. Union of Health Cooperatives (Savez zdravstvenih zadruga), Belgrade, had 125 cooperatives with 61,249 members.

11. Union of the Agrarian Cooperatives (Savez agrarnih zadruga), Skoplje (South Serbia), had 103 cooperatives with 9,911 members.

12. Cooperative Union (Zadruzna sveza), Zagreb (Croatia), had 228 cooperatives with 58,468. Largest in number were Credit cooperatives (108).

13. Croatian Agrarian Society (Hrvatsko gospodarsko drustvo), Zagreb (Croatia), had 182 cooperatives with 13,280 members. Largest in number were Purchasing Cooperatives (163).

14. General Union of the Croatian Economic Cooperatives (Glavni savez hrvatskih pripreydnik sadruga) Zagreb, (Croatia), had 151 cooperatives, with 164,941 members. The largest in number were Credit cooperatives (45) and Purchasing Cooperatives (43).

15. Union of the Agrarian Cooperatives (Savez zemljorad nickih Zadruga), Novi Sad (Backa) had 426 cooperatives with 29,986 members. The largest in number were Credit Cooperatives (317).

16. Central Agrarian Credit Cooperative (Zemljoradnicka centralna kreditna zadruga), Novi Sad (Backa), had 355 cooperatives with 50,000 members. The largest in number were Credit cooperatives (166).

17. Union of Agrarian Communities (Savez agrarnih zajednica), Novi Sad (Backa), had 156 cooperatives with 8,788 members.

18. Central Union of the Czechoslovak Agrarian Cooperatives (Sredisnji savez cehoslovackih zemljoradnickih Zadruga). Novi Sad (Backa), had 55 cooperatives with 4,225 members. The largest in number were Credit Cooperatives (43).

19. Central Union of Sweet Water Fishing Cooperatives (Sredisnji savez cehoslovackih zemljoradnickih zadruga), Novi Sad (Backa), had 52 Cooperatives with 2,254 members.

20. Union of Agrarian Cooperatives (Savez agrarnih zajednica) Osijek (Slavonia), had 78 cooperatives with 6,600 members.

21. Union of Agrarian Cooperatives (Savez agrarneh Zajednica), Petrovgrad (Banat), had 128 cooperatives with 9,434 members.

22. Union of Economic Cooperatives (Savec priyrednih zadruga), Sombor (Backa), had 114 cooperatives with 3,669 members. Greatest in number were Live Stock Cooperatives (70).

23. Union of Economic Cooperatives in Yugoslavia (Zveza gospodarskih zadrug za Jugoslavjo), Ljubljana (Slovenia), had 106 cooperatives with 18,500 members. Largest

in number were credit (23), workers' (29) and purchasing (20) cooperatives.

24. Banovnal Cooperative for Agricultural Credit (Banovinska zadruga za poljoprivredni kredit), Belgrade, had 297 cooperatives with 29,318 members.

25. Banovinal Cooperative for Agricultural Credit (Banovinska zadruga za poljoprivredni kredit), Zagreb (Croatia), had 220 cooperatives with 17,800 members.

26. Banovinal Cooperative for Agricultural Credit (Banovinska zadruga za poljoprivedni kredit), Nis (Serbia), had 329 cooperatives with 20,087 members.

27. Banovinal Cooperative for Agricultural Credit (Banovinska zadruga zapoljoprivredni kredit), Skoplje (South Serbia), had 292 cooperatives with 21,790.

28. Banovinal Cooperative for Agricultural Credit (Banovinska zadruga za poljoprivredni kredit). Sarajevo (Bosnia), had 341 cooperative with 27,342 members.

29. Union of Agriculture Cooperatives (Savez pcelarskih zadruga), Belgrade, had 70 cooperatives.

30. Union of Live Stock Cooperatives (Zemaljski savea poljopriverdnih stocarskih zadruga), Belgrade, had 70 cooperatives with 3,841 members.

31. Union of Agrarian Cooperatives (Savez agrarnih zajednica), Zagreb, had 69 cooperatives with 3,665 members.

32. Central Cooperative for Live Stock Security (Sredisnja zadruga za osiguranje stoke), Zagreb, had 139 cooperatives with 4,618 members.

No. 5

Serbian Cooperatives' Leaders

Avramovich, Mihailo

Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Serb Agriculture Cooperatives. From Belgrade. He is one of the pioneers of the Serbian cooperative movement. He has traveled extensively in Germany and Italy and has also published several books in German on the cooperative movement.

Dimitrivevich, Stoyan

Chairman of the Board of Councilors representing the Serbian Agriculture Cooperatives. From Belgrade.

Djordjevich, Dr.

Professor. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Gradoyevich, Dr. Mihaylo

Dean of Agricultural Faculty. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Ivanich, Dr. Stefan

Member of the State Council. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Kostich, Dr. Mirko

Vice Governor of the Serbian National Bank. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Maryanovich, Dr.

Judge of the Cassation Court. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Mitrovich, Dr. Tanasive

Professor in the agricultural faculty of the University of Belgrade. President of the Central Organization of the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Shtibler, Milosh

Chairman of the State Officials' Association of Purchasing Cooperatives.

Spanachevich, Dr. Svetozar

Alternate for the Minister of National Economy. Active in the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

Stanich, Andro

Former Minister. Appointed President of the Board of Councilors of the Serbian Agricultural Cooperatives.

No. 6

Croatian Red Cross Society[23] (Hrvatski Crveni Kriz)

Founded in May, 1941 as an independent institution under protection and supervision of the state. It absorbed all property previously belonging to the Yugoslav Red Cross Society.

The administration is in the hands of the President, central, provincial, city and communal committees.

The Croatian Red Cross Society is organized more or less like the former Yugoslav Red Cross and has the usual Red Cross functions. According to latest available reports, the President of the Croat Red Cross is Dr. K. Hueh and the secretary is Dr. J. Rebok.

23. Zbornik, May 5, 1941; Ibid, May 4, 1942; and Ibid, January 1, 1943.